Mr. Tiemann said to them: "Gentlemen, I am very "glad to receive you, and will be happy to respond; "please to come into my disting room." The Committee walked into his disting-room, and he opened his the walked into his disting-room, and he opened his clear theory, and behold, the Committee saw a very clear theory. which you paid for, and he remay a nessage to common Coursel that there are a great many poor in New York—a great many that are suffering for the want of the accessaries of life. Does he put his haad into his own pocket and offer anything to the poor? No. What does he do? He recommends that the taxes he increased—that the public debt be enlarged in order that some relief may be administered, but not one particle of sacrifice does he make himself. Now look at Mr. Tismann, by way of contrast. Mr. Tismann has been shool Commissioner. In years passed he has been a member of the Common Courell. He has been and now is a Governor of the Akms-House. He has held a variety of public places, but he has never held an office for which there was either ralary or amoltament. He has served the City of New York for lifteen years, and has given his beet hours, his best exertions, for the public weat, but never held an office nor never sought an office that had either salny or emolument. [Cheere. "That's so, that's so." Cheere. In addition to this, during had either salary or emclument. [Cacore. "That's so, that's so." Cheers. In addition to this, during this period of distress and embarrassment, want has be done? When other men were dismissing those in he cone? When other men were dismissing those in their employ—when other men were turning a deaf ear to the distress and to the sufferings of the unemployed, he has kept on his eighty men employed in his factory at Manhattanville at full wagne—full compensation—aithough, owing to the distress in our commercial affairs, it was impossible to give them active employment. In this you see the difference between the domigogue and the patriot. [Cheers, "Bravo."] But more than this, the papers in the interest of Mr. Wood say that this, the papers in the interest of Mr. Wood say that Tieman h is a Native American—that he is a Know-Nothing—that he is opposed to citizens of foreign birth—that he is a proscriptive can. Well, now, this is very extraordinary. For the last three years Mr. Tiemann has been a member or Givernor of the Alms-House, and during those three years hundreds and hundreds of persons of foreign birth have been employed in the various departments of the public service within the control of that department. They have been the public service within the control of that department. service within the central of this department. Hely have been employed in your hospitals—they have been employed in various positions, and among these a viry large number of subpted citizenator to meintance can be shear in which Mr. Tieman during the last three years has ever cast a vole or taxticed a particle of influence sgainst this appointment of an adopted citizen. They say ha is a member of the Know-Nothing Order—they charge that upon Mr. Tiemann. If this wars true, Fernands Weod would be the best winess on the face of the earth, for he is a member of that Order. [Disease, "That's ex".] In the presence and the face of the earth, for he is a member of that Order. [Cheers, "That's ex".] In the presence and the face of the earth, for he is a member of the Cover. The cover of the own of the cover o

terre, as positive as it was possible for human intelliget to employ, and Mr. McKeon has been continued in effice, and will you suppose, upon the assertion of any newspaper, that Mr. Backacan, after continuing in effice for a whole year the man who voted for Mr. Libby and denomeed Mr. Wood in 1856, would remove him row for opposition to Mr. Wood when three quarters of the Democratic party concur with Mr. McKeon in derouncing Mr. Wood as an unit man [Casering.] Fellow-clitizens, your duty as citizens, as New-Yorkean and that Mayor Wood is responsible for it: that muraters of the Democratic party concur with Mr. McKeon in derouncing Mr. Wood as an unit man [Casering.] Fellow-clitizens, your duty as citizens, as New-Yorkean and that Mayor Wood is responsible for it: that muraters of the Democraters in the constant of good government. Look at our city: look at our streets. [Cheering.] Mide out of town, if you please. Ride out on the Bleoningdale Road. Mayor Wood lives at Syventicth street. By the side of his house you find a lamp lighted—else where darkness as of a dark lanter. [Langater and applants] They say he is © Democrate—that he is in the organization of Tammany Hall I admit; but assert that the influence exerted at Tammany Hall is exerted and in behalf of liberty, but in behalf of a despotum, in comparison with which the despotum of the Emperor of Russis, which is and the same of politics (though always in office meet on a week the three during the propounds to meet the feet of the feet o

lute, under the name of a Domocracy. This is the State of the case presented to the ciffacas of New-York, and expecially to the Democratic party. With Fernande Wood in Tammany Hall, but one of two Fernande Weed in Tammany Hall, but one of two things is possible—every man there must be his slave or his eremy. You must submit to his absolute dictation, or do as I have done—plant yourself in absolute, uncompromising opposition to it. [Lud cheers.] Lock at our streets. Murder and rapipe stalk abroad. You cannot go out at night with a sense of security. Ausroby has been proclaimed in a formal message to the Common Council; the poor have been arrayed against the rich; rack Socialist doctrines have been proclaimed—doctrines repudiated by all parties. arrayed egainst the rich; rank Socialist doc'rines have been proclaimed—doctrines repudiated by all parties—repudiated at Washington and at Tammany Hall. The issue is not a party issue; it is an issue between good and bad government; between the bonor and dishonor of New-York; between Fernando Wood, who has repudiated every promise he has made—who has forfeited every obligation into which he has entered—who has dispraced the party and city with which he is idertified, and Daniel F. Tiemann, a man who has discharged every public duty with bonor and ability, incharged every public duty with honor and ability, in-telligence and integrity. I tell you, gentlemen, that New-York has reached a crisis in her condition. The people in this country are patient. They ar long suffering. They will endure misgovernment They will submit to be plundered. [Applause They will tolerate riot and disorder in their, stocks They will tolerate riot and disorder in their streets; they will suffer the public Treasury to be plandered and the public finds to be squandered, up to a certain point. But there is a point, there is a line of demarcation beyond which they will rever go, and that point and that line have been reached in the year 1857. [Loud applause, "That's so"] And I believe it when I say to you, and when I say to New-York, that we must either have Tiemann or a Vigilance Committee. [Immense and long-continued applause.]

Mr. Gronger Corway was the last speaker who ad-

Mr. GEORGE COPWAY was the last speaker who addressed the meeting. He asserted that he had perhaps a literal right to call himself a Know Nothing; but he assured the Germans that he had Nothing; but he assured the Germans that he had runcked the pipe of peace by the banks of the Main, and in the smiling valley of the Rhine. There are periods, he asserted, when animosities of birth and race should be done away with—and such a period was now at hand. The interests of this mismanaged city coment into one party both Democrats and Republicans. The mann's election will purify this great heart of America. New York; the lights will be brighter, the streets will be cleaner, and our thoroughfares will no longer be unsafe to traversa. No with standing all his promises to the poor people, if Wood is elected, the poor may go to his door and No with standing all his promises go to his door and if Wood is elected, the poor may go to his door and weep team of blood, and he will be the last man to weep team of blood, and he will be the last man to assist them. Mr Copway hoped that by next Wednes-day morning the death knell of Fernando Wood will valuate over the whole Union.

The meeting adjourned with many cheers for

THE FERNANDO WOOD MEETING.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening to in response to the call for a Democratic meeting, and others to see the hero of the Marvine, the Yatas bankcheck, the Joseph Walker and the glass ballot-box operations, who was announced to speak on the subject of political virtue and himself as a happy exemplification thereof. Tammany Hall was for nonce transferred to Irving place, and ram-shop patrictism and Sham Democracy had its own way within the walls of the Academy of Music.

The house was filled at an early hour. A band of mulic made vain attempts to make itself heard while the multitudes were gathering. A bannar elevated on the stege was the theme of conversation among men in their attempts to ascertain what was its meaning. On it was inscribed the following: "Society of the Regu-"lars. Truth cushed to corth shall rise again." In its center was a full-length portrait of the candidate for Mayer, with his left hand resting on a pedestal, while the right was pointing to a vessel in the distance, with an American flag at the top, supposed to be the John W. Cater, as she appeared off Sandy Hook in 1849, when she departed for California. In the left hand of the figure was represented a piece of paper, with some letters inscribed thereon, which, through the double convexes of our reporter showed the word "Caarter."

STEPHEN B. CUSHING, the Know-Nothing Attorney General of the State, succeeded, after crawling under the legs of a but dred or two of the admirers of the hero of the Juce rebellion, in getting over the ralling and tumbling informally into the tenor drum within the crohestra box, whence he was enabled to reach the stage slightly damaged.

At 74 o'clock John Wheeler called the meeting to order. He stated that the object of the meeting was to give the Democrats of New York an opportunity to see the face of their candidate-before election nominated RICHARD F. CARMAN, "a distinguished 'citizen and sound Democrat," as President, Mr. Daniel S. Dickirson not being present though prom-

Mr. Canman took the chair, and made a speech. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then

read. STEFFIEN D. DILLAYE presented a se ies of resolutions which the assemblage did not hear-and before he had completed reading them, Mr. D. complied general invitation to " dry

FERNASDO Wood himself appeared on the stage at this jurcture and was received with the enthusi asm of pent up patriotism. He stood quiet before the gaze of his admirers, and acknowledged the implied assevera tion of the crowd that regarded him as one of them, by one of his most frigid smiles.

The President aurounced as the first spacker

The PRESIDENT announced as the first spacker Attorney General Cushing and Stephen stepped forward to the foot-light, his right hand elevating his classic coat-tail, while his left placed his top-not in a perpendicular position, and struck the attitude of a bantam cock, amid the vociferous cheers of the surrouncings of the pit. The cheers subsiding for a moment Stephen spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: [Clies of "Wood," "Wood,"

Fellow Citizens: [Chee of "Wood," "Wood,"]
I came here as a citizen, to meet you in your great
metropolis, ["O cork up."] Order reigns in Warsow! [uttered with an overpowering emphasis, which
quieted the surgings of Democratic harmony] I
came here not to speak in behalf of myself, but of the
rights of man. [Loud cheers.] I came here to speak
of Mayor Wood. [Tremencous cheering.] Not for
him, but for you.

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this reception, and confess the embarrassment of my position. It is most embarrassing to appear as a speaker upon an occasion the proceedings of which I am necessarily so much identified with. And believe me when I assure. you that if there were no other considerations than those immediately appertaining to myself, I should not undertake it. If myself alone as an individual was the only party to this contest, it would not become me to be present in the attitude of defender of my official acts. But there are others whose interests are paramount to my own. There is a great principle involved in the present contest. There are many thousand citizens of this metropolis who consider me as representing them and their rights, and who ask that I and stend forth in the advocacy of the great doctrine of self government, and in defense of the good name of the city which is tarnished by the misrepresentations and celumnies of reckless aspirants for power and place. It has been alleged that it is necessary to elect a new Mayor, by which to reduce the taxes and give the people better security of life and property. It is stated that the taxes have risen to at enormous sum, and that Mayor Wood is responsible for it; that murders, assessinations, burgiaries and robberies are of deily and almost hourly occurence, and that they can be traced to my door; in short, that I would be held responsible for every evil that afflicts this great metropolis, whether of a social, political or financial character. Figures are produced to show the great indease of the taxes since I have held office, but all reference to the details and the causes, and the various disbursements which go to make up the grand total, are carefully omitted. It is statements of facts which are not facts, and hold allegations without proof, and denurciations without reason or measure, by which your opporents are attempting to smuggle my oppoin the present contest. There are many thousand citi

tion is to be taken at a discount of 66 per cent—a margin which experience proves must be always allowed to his legal as well as municipal epintons.

In the report of Centroller Flagg for 1853, page 26, be states the tax levy for 1853 to be \$5.007.275, and even my more rabid exemies will not dispute his testimory. But for the purpose of exonerating myself from this accusation, I shall again invoke the testimety of A. C. Flagg in his semi annual report, made in September last to the Board of Councilmen. On page 11 of that document be states the increase of 1857 over 1853 to be \$2.996,916 47, but accompanies the statement with this candid acknowledgment: "A "considerable portion of this increase is made up "from assessments over which the Common Council "and the Finance Department have no control, but "which are made by special act of the Legislature, as "follows:

follows | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | ## 15% 360 00 | #

Park interest, which could not have been controlled by the Common Council, and the balance is \$787,813 39 the expenditure of which can be principally traced to the Legislature at Albany in 1856 and 1857. For the \$3,000,000 increase between 1853 and 1857. I there

to the \$3,000.000 increase between 1853 and 1857. I therefore deny that I am responsible: but presuming the McKeon theory to be correct, \$000.000 only could be charged to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Now let us apply the same scales to Mr. Tiemann, the rominee of this logician, and determine his comperative sbortcomings.

In 1853 the expenses of the Alms-Houre were \$325.000, and in 1856 the expenses reached \$0.25,000, or 140 per cent in two years. My alleged liability was only 30 per cent, showing that by this test Mr. Tiemann is a worse public efficer by 129 per cent.

But argument is watted in such a notition. The expenses of every city, county and State in the Union, and the United States Government itself have steadily increased; but must it, therefore, be interred that each successive Precident, Government in the Predecessors? I having thus proved the gross mispresentations made by the United States District. Attorney, and groved the false basis upon which he argued, will an enlightened public press that published his statements present my public press that published his statements present my

forturate. He insists that in 1853 the item of estantial was only \$212,000, when it appears from the document last mentioned (page 33) that it was \$235,000 in 1853, and only \$112,000 in 1857, which, considering his general statements, must be viewed as extraordinarily accurate—though he understated and overstated, to suit

corate—though be understated and overstated, to suit the occasion, to the extent of \$60,500. But is it light to make the Mayor responsible for the taxer, or of the amount of the expenditure of the City Government, however great they may be? Do you know the Constitution of the Government of this city? It is distributed into departments, each department governed by an independent head, either elected by the people or created by the Ligislature, or appointed by the Governor, or it ramed by the Mayor, as in the solitary instence of the Croton Board, is placed directly independent of the Mayor whatever offenses they may commit. The Mayor has no check, or influence or control over the management of these different Boards. The Charters of 1849, 33 and 37 are all alike in this respect; while they distribute the government in this wise, they all limit the duties of the Mayor, by designating. Instead of that unity and consolidation of exmating. Instead of that unity and consolidation of ex-ecutive authority, so necessary not only for a prope enforcement of the lass and the security of econom entitive authority, so becausery not only for a proper enforcement of the lase and the security of economy in expenditures, these Charters disseminate power among the several Executive Departments, the tendency and effect of which is not only to destrict at the efficiency of the Government, but to take away the trosseary and salutary accountability. The Finance Department has entire control over the collection and disbursements of the public money—keening of all public accounts, and the general monetary affairs of the Corporation. The Mayor has no veto or direction over it. Its head is elected by the people, to whom alone he acknowledges an allegiance. The same independence exists in the Law Department, in the City Inspector's Department, the Street Department, the Croten Department, and in short, throughout the whole organization of the city government. The Mayor is, therefore, not responsible for expenditures or extravagance of the Common Council. I repeat that, under the provisions of the charters of 1819 (853 and 1855), to adequate power is conferred upon the Manor to regulate or even ascertain the expenditures. The departments are close beroughs—petty principalities, or sealed books—each distinct from the other, and no check can be imposed upon them. The Legislature depairments are close boroughs—petry principalities, or scaled books—each distinct from the other, and no check can be imposed upon them. The Legislature that passes, and the Governor that signs the annual tax bell for the expenses of the city government, are equally responsible, and, perhaps, more to, from the fact that they have withheld from the Mayor the authority by which such evils could have been examined, corrected or exposed. It is not alleged that the great bulk of the work undertaken is un recessary, but that its cost is extravagant, or not properly and fathfully performed. Until the paregge of the charter of 1849 the heads of departments were in some degree under the control of the Common Council; but since that time has any Mayor of the City of New York, Republican or Democrat, been able to regulate the monstrons and interd by a Republican or Whig Legislature? What ded Meyors Woodhull, Kingsland or Westervelt accomplish toward that object? In 1854-5 and 55, the Whig or Republican party controlled both the Legislature and the Common Council, and, as I shall presently prove, the expenses of the City Government still steadily increased. In those years alone the Alms-House Department, the Common Schools, State and City, Police, State millitax and expenses of the Common Medicanes of Record, increased \$1,982,961, to which, City, Police, State mill-tax and expenses of the Com-mirrioners of Record, increased \$1,982,961, to which, being added \$140,575 salaries and expenses imposed being added \$140.070 salaries and expenses intoposes by special acts of the Legislature, affords a grand to-tal \$2,123,136. In each of those years the Common Courcel exceeded the appropriations in the aggregate to \$1,235,309, which was subsequently legalized by

to \$1,335,362, which was subsequently legalized by the Legislature.

That pertien of the press and the public which insits on making me responsible for the expenditures of the City Government, at the same time urges the election of one of the Governors of the Alms-House, who, with time associates, indisputably possess full and complete authority over the management and outlays of the Alms-House Department.

Let us see how for the role unjustly applied to me will fairly apply to him. In 1853, some four years since, the appropriation for the Alms-House was \$385,000, and in 1857, it appears by the Controller's report to be \$815,860, an increase of 119 per cent; and in the intervening years the average increase was about.

port to be \$813 S00, an increase of 119 per cent; and in the intervening years the average increase was about 30 per cent. But the remarkable fact is apparent, from their estimates f.r 1858, that one-fifth, at least, of the whole amount proposed to be collected for the infirm and suffering poor of 1858 is appropriated to salaries; in other words, one dollar out of every five is expected on officials.

To these expenses should be added the debt incurred in the erection of the Work-House, which has miserably failed as a source of revenue or a means of correction.

education, Commissioners of Reco	rd, and ou	contribu-
ALMSHOUSE DEPAR	THEST	
	tmount I	nc. over the
		prev. year.
	nont by tax.	bres. Jewr.
For the year 1835	-363,000 00	# 42 000 00
Fer the year 1854	427,000 00	135 450 00
For the year 1855	613,450 00	
For the year 18'6	925,000 00	311 559 00
For the year 1837	143,500 99	******
Total increase,		£ 541, 000, 00
Decrease in 1857		81,200 00
Net increase		£ 458 830 60
COMMISSIONERS OF B	ECORDS.	
For the year 1835		
For the year 1156	158 000 00	\$150,000 on
her res Jear leader	350 000 00	250 000 10
For the year 1857	300,000 00	*************
Total increase	od for that	\$350,000 0 0
purpose		550,000 06
POLICE.		
For the year 1/58	615 000 00	******
For the year 1854	872 715 10	\$257,715 00
For the year 1865	\$19.400.00	******
Vor the year 186	826,500 00	9,160 00
For the year 1857	225,500 00	******
Total increase		. \$ 265.215 00
Total incicase the late		48 915 mg

For the year 1872.
For the year 1862.
For the year 1862.
For the year 1862. \$2,616 .5 56,639 55 262,111 69 310,224 63 346,714 34 603,825 63 511,740 50

\$4.8 312 ST COMMON SCHOOLS (STATE) \$20 971 91 74,742 55 124 991 43 125,116 99 355,805 57

Net herease. 450 Me inaccuracy of McKeon's statement—the want of power in the Mayor to control or influence the city expenses, and pointed to the several departments to which the increased taxation is justly chargeable; and now at once present some additional facts. I charge that the Legislature—which forces and years has been in passession of an always a least the passession of an always as the second of the control of th

new system \$47,500, old system \$32,500 increase \$15,600. Chapter 24-To authorize building new reservoir.... Chapter 294-To provide for Canvassers' aunual ex-

ispter 194-To provide for Cantassers and a supper 295-In relation to Marine Court annual costs, supper 71:- Regulating Central Fark-annual expenditures \$100,000, and power to create a debt of \$1.000.000.

Aprez 777-To creet a new City Hall.

Special acts to legalize claims against the Corporation of authorized by law: Spi clai acts to legalize claims against the Corporation not authorized by law:

Chapter 367 – To legalize acts of Supervisors Annual selary of clark of Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Chapter 367. — To provide payment for certain articles for mished by McSpedon & Baker, "notwithstanding "and articles uses not advertised and contracted "for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said city."

Chapter 92. — To legalize the payment of one-sixth additions slary to the clerks of police courts, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1822. Claim created and paid.

Chapter 373. — To legalize payment for painting and maining Superior Court room, "notwithstanding "said painting and graining was not advertised and "contracted for in accordance with the provisons "of the charter of said city".

Chapter 462.— An act to legalize payment of certain mapping and surveying.

Increase police expenses under new law.

Election expenses for December.

Chepter 198 — Authorizing Court of Common Pleas to appoint clerk and one or none deputies. Annual cost of Controller's estimate, 1257—Docu-ment 51.

ervolr..... Total... Laws of 1853. LAWS OF 1853.

Belative to Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court, conferring power to applie attendants, without limits cost—see Control er's estimates for 187, document 57. \$2',400 apter 542 - Fire Warden's estimates 19 - Fir erecting south wing of work house. 15,000 agter 191 - Fir erecting south wing of work house. 15,000 agter 640. Central Park—cost and expenses. \$5.162,000 agences. \$5.162,000 agences. 1,000 900-3 559,000

Now why is the Republican Legislature allowed be-escape condemnation and censure while its supporters and ad recates are permitted to hurl their anathemas upon my devoted head? Is it an effort to misless the public as to the periody of the acts for which their own party is alone repossible? Can the authors of this le of warfare imagine that the people of New York

upon my devoted head? Is it an effort to mislead the public as to the periddy of the sets for which their own party is alone responsible? Can the authors of this mode of warfare imagine that the people of New York head to soon forgotten not only the proff gavy and consuption of the party who are really responsible for this gravious burdee, but the dire wrongs and outrages which were inflicted upon them by the Legislature, under the dictum of party drill? Has the smoke which now pervades the pointied atmosphere, and is blineing the judgments of many honeat men, become so danse from this cause that it is impossible to see through it? Fellow-citizens, these attacks upon me have this design: it is to mislead the public mind, and to subtue the joint indignation of an insulted community. It is to direct attention from the usurpations which this same party, though then acting under another name, but still acting, as now, in communion with estensible Democrats, have perpetrated upon the nunsicipal rights of New-York. What are these usarpations? The people and Corporation of this city asked for a new charter, which would cooscidate the soverment, concentrate power in the hunds of the chief magnitude, and abolish the hydra headed system which has led to mrat of our floaties evils. What did it give us in return? More decentralization, instead of concentration, and law which rendered my office yet weaker. Instead of coffining the Mayor with sufficient automity to execute the laws and abolish the tea thousand wile pervacing the community, they have left it the mere figure-head upon the chip of state, without any influence in determining its crurse or direction. The people and Corporation esked that the police should te placed under the exclusive direction of the Mayor, but, instead, it deprived him of all power over it, placing it under the direction of a partisan board spointed by the Governor. The people and Corporation sked for privilege to build a City Hall, but this was denied, and that right usurped also, by the appoi both to be will be a control of the sections of the sections of the section of th

tion which influenced and directed the passage of the iniquitors measures at Albany hast Winter exists here now to crush out the Democracy, and himself particularly. He said that by a singular coincidence the ostenible Democrats who had occupied appointments in the several Boards or Commissions created by the Republicer Legislature are now acting heartily with Thurlow Weed in this crusade against the party here There Appeared to be a fatsifity attending the political and personal integrity of every man who came within the vottex of Black Republican patronage—none could withstend it. Observation assisted him that the moment either an "American" politician, or a Democratic politician listened to the siren voice of Weedism o Sewardem he was forever lost to the Democratic party and either came out its open fee or remained with it extensibly only the better to betray and destray it. Mayor Wood continued this theme with great power, and retired amid the applause of the largest assembly ever gathered within four walls.

[Up to this point Mayor Wood's speech is printed as

Up to this point Mayor Wood's speech is printed as sent by him to the press on Wednesday last, including the concluding lines, in which he announces in advance the remarkable ability manifested in the speech, and its effect upon its hearers. He, however, extempo-

rized in corclusion, and his remarks are appended. Such, gentlemen, is the infamous afterapt to enslave you on the part of the Black-Republican power at Albary; and if you submit to it, you deserve to carry the chain fastered upon you forever [Cheers]. Gen-tlemen, I have spoken upon the subject of taxation. I tlemen, I have spoken upon the subject of taxation. I have attempted to show the true cause of the large taxation of the City of New-York, and I have sttempted to reply to the false charge against the Mayor of the city, that he is, in any degree, to the least exent, responsible for this taxation, whatever it may be. But, fellow-citizers, mark me when I say to you that all this effort to mislead the public of New-York with reference to taxation, that all this denunciation of myrelf, all this calumny and malignant vituperation spainst my official and my personal character, is a vain effort to divert the mind and the character, and the attention of the honest workers of New-York from the true issue to be determined by them peat Tuesday [Loud cheers]. Knowing the by them next Tuesday [Loud cheers]. Knowing the profligacy of their party, knowing the wrongs which they have perpetrated on the people of this emporium, deeply and keenly feeling the bitter injuries, which not only peculially but politically, they have attempted to perpetrate upon the devoted citizens of New-York, and fearing the just condemnation and indignant denunciation of the people in return, they make all this cry in hopes to ercape that observation and roademnation. [Loud cheers and order of Bully for you."] Daring not to come before the indignant mastes of New-York under their own legitimate title as the Biack Republican party, fearing to appear here as R-p blicens or Americans, they skulk from their names while they hug closer to their bosom their corrupt by them next Tuesday [Loud cheers]. Knowing the Rep. blicans or Americans, they skulk from their names while they hug closer to their bosom their corrupt practices and principles. [Loud cheers and a tiger.] We are now told that it is the People's party. We are told that they have nominated a Democrat [cries of "No, no; its a G-d d-d lie"]; that it is a contest between two Democrats. ["The h-lit is!"] They call their combination, made up of Black Republicans, Know-Nothings, and Benedict Arnolds [loud cheers and cries of "That's so"], the People's party. This is no new combination. This present Association, riding under a false flag, existed in the Legislature lest Winter, when by the votes of the Republicans and Americans, and traitorous Democrats, these laws were fastened upon us. [Cheere and three groams for the Legislature.] This is no new association. Let me direct your attention for an instant to the men who appear as the performers upon this occasion, and let me revive your recollection with reference to their public acts, and you will, say that the combination is composed of the same men, is the same in its principles, is the same in its character, the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the combination is composed of the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the combination is composed of the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the combination is composed of the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the combination in the combination is composed of the same in its object and determination as it was a way will the combination in the co

into with reference to their plants sets, and you wan, say that the combination is composed of the same men, is the same in its principles, is the same in its character, the same in its object and determination as it was lest Winter, and subsequently in the City of New-York. Fellow-citizens, this campaign was opened on the other side by a proclamation, issued by a mystical body called the arti-Wood league. The head of the sati-Wood league, gentiemen, now holds the position of the District-Attorney in this county. [Phree grease for Oakley Hall] It was he who opened the carvass upon which was based the opposition to the Democracy in the City of New-York. He was not only the father of the anti-Wood league, but he was the father of the Metropolitar Police law. He was the daily astendant upon the Albany Legislature last Winter, using his cflicial position as District-Attorney of this county to pase the uniquitious measures which I hepe next Teeday you will condemn in a voice not to be misuncerateed. [Loud casers] Tais, gentlemen, is the Black Re-publican representation. Then we fird as the chief orater at the Wallstreet meeting James M. Smith. [Three grosns for Smith.] If your memories can go back, you will find that it was this same gentleman who has recently distinguished himself—who shood ready to sign warrants to crost your Mayor as a felen through the streets of your city. ["D—d if he did it, though "] There is no new combination in that case. We find too, that the gentleman who presided at that Wall-street meeting, and who distinguished himself—who shood ready to sign warrants to crost your mayor as a felen through the streets of your city. ["D—d if he did it, though "] There is no new combination in that case. We find too, that the gentleman who presided at that Wall-street meeting, and who distinguished himself by delivering a chaste or disgrat speech, in which he paid your Mayor rome compliments, is an appointed of the Black Republican Legislature as a Commissioner of the Central Park, and the President o our political enemies, and not with the party which has raired him to portion. Groans for Sickles. Another gentleman figured upon that occasion—the United States District Attorney—who declared at the United States District Attorney—who declared at the is a traject alike to it as the conditions of the condition Inted States District Attorney—who declared at the Astor House last Fall, when I was a candidate before the people, that he was ready to strike hands with Republicars, Know-Nothings, or any party, to defeat the cardidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor. [Groans for John McKeon.] And these gentlemen were the prominent actors on that occasion, and it will thus be seen that this cahal is no new combination with those persons who have acted with the Democratic party, but who follow the dictates of their mercenary spirits, at all times, and now they have consented to be their tools in the perpetration of a great wrong against the organization to which they belonged. Fellow-citizens, I shell not detain you much longer. I am before the people of New York for reclection. [Cheers.] I fear no combination so long as I have such a combination so long as I have such a combination so long as I have such a combination to long the tonight. [Cheers for Fernaudo Wood.] No heterogeneous mass, made up of the factions of all parties, can stand before the masses presented on this occasion. [Cheers.] And so help me God, I believe that those within these walls, and with the 5,000 or 10,000 honest voters whom I beheld outside afrequing to gain admission, as I came here, are Astor House last Fall, when I was a candidate before

for the party if some more of the same cort would leave for during the part four or five years thay had caused acting but bickerings and described. Next Tuesday would decide whether the City of New-York deceaved to be free. [Cheets.]

The Hen. Jons Commans being loughy called for,

The Her. Jons Couranaus being lously called for, made a steech full of positical sky-rockels, the substance of which was that the cutdidate of a party represented its principles, and should be sustained, towever much the opposition might traduce him. Party was the shield of liberty; it had defeated the British in Revolutionary times; it had exclusived Federalism in the time of Jetherson; it had crushed out the types United States Bank in the days of Jackson, and had blown out the Blue Rights in the days of Tompkins, and preserved the rights of the people always. It was the duty, therefore, of every Democrat to stard to his principles and party, even to the death. This was no abstraction—it applied to the present civits. A Legislature had recently taken away the rights and privileges of the citizens of New-York, removed the police appointed by the people, and paralyzing the City Government, rent down Commissioners to fax and govern the city. The Democrator of New-York rebelled signate this atrections tyranny and the Democracy had rolled back the black S0,000 majority and achieved a victory of 18,000 majority for Bemocracy. If the Democrator Onew-York, City sid their and achieved a victory of 18,000 majority and achieved a victory of 18,000 majority for Beance tacy. If the Democrate of New-York City day their city as well next Toroday, New-York would be disenthralled, and would once more raise her head among her dister cities. [Mr. Cochrane in his speech did not mention Fernando Wood's name, nor once refer to the

Mayor. | Cel. Donesy then claimed the floor, and pitched into Mr. Mc Keon, for some personal grievances, at considerable length. Mr. Doheny then adverted to his former reference to Brock's assault upon Senator former reference to Brock's assault upon Sonator Summer, and characterized that attack as justified by the provocation. Col. Doheny said much more of a personal nature, and then lauded Fernando Wood as the incarnation of all the virtues, as the friend of the poor, and the champion of municipal rights.

Dr. Philip Merkus, Custom-House Inspector of Drugs, then derounced Daniel F. Tomman as a Know-Nothing, and sfillmer that in Mayor Wood the adopted citizen found a faithful friend.

Mr. Meas her being called for, Col. Derger read the fellowing cust not explaining his absence:

"Gentlemen: I did not receive your invitation to be present until late this morning. [Crise of "Ho's a great fool."] I begt to state that it will be out of my power to attend this evening."

HIRAM KETCHUM, jr., wound up by affirming that the conition against Fernando Wood and the disorganization of the American party were the result of Thurlow Weed's machinalions. He hoped, if Americans could not yote for Wood they would not yote at all.

The resting hen adjourned.

The meeting hen adjourned. The resolutions adopted by the meeting are as fol-

The resolutions adopted by the meeling are as for-lows:

Esseleed, That we congratulate our brathren, the trismophant
Democracy of the State, upon the glorious and unparalleled vio-tory which has restored New York into the lambs of the Democ-ncy, signally indersed the foreign and domestic policy of the Federal Administration and given evidence of wint our united party can accomplish in spite of the spoils-seeking fusions and conditions of our common enemies; that the election of the Democratic State ticket, headed by our fellow-citizen Oldeon J. Tucket, by a plurality of nearly interteen thousand in a State which gave John C Fremont, one short year since, a plurality of over eighty thousand, may fairly be claused as one of the most signal victories on record, and an evidence that the sober second thought of the people is always just, homerable and sight.

Besolved. That the Legislature of 1857, which despected the Empire City of its ancient financhies and the right of solf government, at the same time passed laws requiring the exection of new City Hall and other works involving a debt of over \$0.000,000, and by special legislation increased the item of salaries to be annually point to municipal officials nearly \$500,000. Resolved. That if our candidate is to be held responsible for the expenditures thus sutherized by legislative emacuments, the rule is still more applicable to his opponent, the expenses of the Alms-House Department have soundly increased 119 per cent since 1853, legging from \$600,000 to \$800,000 in the first year that he was elected to the Board of Yeu Governors, though possessed indeputably of entire control over its management and expenditures.

able regular nomines of the Democracio Republican party, and as such entitled to our unswering and hearty support, and to a triumphent redection.

Rescleed, That since the Black Republicans and their allies have undertaken to vent their enathemas in unseemly and theatrical this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the Democratic cancidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself and his follow-clitzers, now and hereafter; and that it is the piain duty of every good citizen to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of the Black Republicans in our city affairs, as well as in these of our State who have reduced this great city to a and apoclacle of inefficient government, riot, extravagant taxation and impending bankruptcy!

Resolved, That we are prepared for the contest, and that we enticipate a most signal and unsurpassed victory; that we thank our opponents for contents, ing (as thay did on the 3d of November) all their nominations and all their support upon a single city and court ty ticket that we may measure our strength to gether more fairly, and achieve our victory more decidedly; that the Democratic party will not only not this incongruous and spoils-secking continto from the field, but will atterly annihilate and disprese it; and that "the double victory which smatres with the schleved in spite of traitors within our ranks and in defance of enemies without.

GRAND BALLY FOR TIEMANN AT KNICKER-

BOCKER HALL.

The citizens of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards